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RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. BIBLE CLASSES.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING BIBLE CLASSES.

When the formation of a Bible Class is attempted, it will in most cases be expedient that a discourse should be delivered on the Sabbath, exhibiting the inestimable value of the inspired Volume, and the importance of its early and intimate acquaintance with its contents. If possible, let all ages be made to feel that it is a duty and a privilege to have the word of Christ dwell richly in them in wisdom; that it is desirable to obey even the direction given by Moses—“These words” the words of divine revelation, shall be in thine heart. And thou shalt teach diligently unto thy children, and shalt sit when thou walkest by the way,—when thou liest down, and when thou risest up.” At the close of the service let a brief and general statement of the design and influence of Bible Classes be made to the congregation, and time and place named at which the pastor will meet such youth, over twelve or fourteen years of age, as may be desirous of receiving the benefits of such an institution, for the purpose of more fully explaining its nature and organizing a Class. Let parents also be invited to attend and co-operate in the design.

Between the Sabbath and the time appointed for the meeting, it will be useful for the pastor to call on as many of his influential young people, as his other duties will permit, to enlist their feelings in the object. In large country congregations, the most convenient time for the meetings of a Bible Class will be on the Sabbath. When the period arrives for organizing the Class, the introductory exercises vary according to circumstances. A short portion of the Scriptures, like the 19th Psalm, may be read, and the blessing of God on the proposed exercises invoked either before or after its perusal. Then the youth may be informed of the particular manner in which the exercises of the Class now to be formed, will be conducted.

Most of the numerous Bible Classes in New England, and many south of it, either use the Bible Class Text Book,* consisting of a series of questions answered in Scripture language, or a Reference Testament.

If the “Text Book” is preferred by the members of the Class, it should be furnished with copies at the first meeting. They may conveniently be formed into five divisions; three of females, and two of males, where the pastor chooses, he can have two classes,—one of females, to meet in the afternoon,—the other of males, to meet in the evening,—and each Class separated into four or five divisions. Let one division take the first lesson. Each member of that division will be expected to commit to memory the passages of Scripture which are printed out, and as many of those referred to, as may be convenient. Besides doing this, the Notes in the appendix should be attentively consulted in their studies, and such use made of Bibles with marginal references, as may more fully unfold the Word of God on that particular subject. Undivided attention in the Scriptural investigation of the lessons should be given. On this, the benefit of the other exercises depends. Let the second division commit the third lesson, the third division the fourth lesson, the fourth division the fifth lesson, and the fifth division the sixth lesson. Let each division study its own lesson with the critical attentiveness already recommended, and also deliver with care each of the other lessons. Besides the Scriptural recitations the pastor should recommend writing essays on the respective lessons, after an attentive consultation of the Bible. Many advantages might be derived from such an exercise, even if the composition were never shown to the pastor. When he receives these productions, after making careful corrections, he may read as anonymous papers, such as he thinks fit, and return others to the writers, without reading to the Class. These exercises, though imposing a considerable tax on the pastor's time, promise so much to the young that he will no doubt willingly engage in them.

When the members of the Class are convened for recitation, let the exercises be commenced by reciting the members, that they are engaged in no ordinary study; that the duties to which they are about to attend, demand a reverent, prayerful, and practical attention; and that they are about to understand and faithfully to apply the truths, they need the influences of the Spirit which indited the Sacred Volume. Remarks of this kind will tend to prepare their minds to unite in a becoming manner in the prayer which should then be offered for the divine presence and blessing.

The first question will then be propounded to the first division, and one of its members desired to repeat a part or the whole of the text printed out.

Another may be requested to recite other portions which follow, whether printed in full, or referred to. And when a Note in the appendix belongs to a lesson, members of the Class may be questioned respecting that.

After the passages in the first lesson have been repeated, the pastor, in the manner already explained, should most likely to benefit the Class, will explain, illustrate, and apply the general subject of the lesson, or any particular text included in it. After spending five to ten minutes in remarking on one lesson, let the second division recite the second lesson, in the manner in which the first division recited the first lesson, and let the recitation

be succeeded by a familiar explanation and application as before. This course may be adopted with each lesson if the time will permit.

Or the remarks of the pastor may principally be deferred till all the lessons have been recited; after which he may, for the purpose of giving a fuller explanation than could be done if he pursued the method just described, confine his remarks to the subject of one or two of the lessons; taking up the succeeding one at the next meeting. Near the middle of the exercise, it may be best to pause, for the purpose of inquiring what new names are to be added to the Class, and to read any essays which may have been handed in and approved.

At the next meeting, the first division will recite the second lesson, the second division the third lesson, and so on at each subsequent meeting, till every division has studied all the lessons in the volume. Every meeting should be closed with a short prayer.

Where the Reference Testament is used, it is common to commence with one or two of the first chapters as the lesson of the Class; and let each member study them with a very careful attention to the questions in the Key. It would likewise be highly interesting & instructive, to examine parallel passages by the help of a common reference Bible. When the Class is convened for recitation, after supplicating the divine blessing, some member will be asked where the letter precedes a verse or paragraph. What Facts are here related? and another will be asked, when it precedes a verse or paragraph, What doctrinal truth is inculcated, &c.; of a third it will be inquired when d is found in the margin, What Duty, is here enjoined, &c. The youth will give such answers as they conclude are found in the paragraph, to which the pastor applies the questions. The designed simplicity of plan in the editions of the Reference Testament which have been published, limited the reference letters to a small number.

On this account more questions are sometimes asked in connexion with each reference letter, than answers will be found in the verse or paragraph to which it is applied. This circumstance will serve to exercise the judgment of both instructors and pupils.

As the members of the Class give their answers, whether from memory or written notes which they have previously prepared,—the pastor will intersperse remarks explaining, applying and enforcing the truths recited. After the examination is completed and the next lesson assigned, some prominent truth of the past lesson may be made the theme of a short and pungent address. It might be well to connect with the exercises, after the first meeting for recitation, a few questions at the commencement, on the lesson recited at the previous meeting, for the purpose of refreshing the memories of the Class.

The methods of conducting Bible Classes which have now been described, are the ones most commonly pursued in N. England. There are other methods which have been employed with success. Some Ministers make use of McDowall's Questions on the Bible; others, of Emerson's Union Catechism; & others prepare and give out to their classes, at each recitation, questions of their own upon the portion of Scripture to be recited at the next meeting,—requiring in each of these cases, the pupils to learn from their Bibles the proper answers to the questions used, and accompanying the recitation with such remarks, for the purpose of explanation and application, as may seem necessary. Others still make no use of questions previously prepared; but direct the class to study attentively a convenient number of chapters, and, at the time of recitation, the pupils having their Bibles before them, are interrogated relative to the meaning, design, &c. of the several verses or paragraphs in the lesson, such remarks being interspersed as the subjects shall appear to require.

Each pastor will of course adopt the method which shall appear, in his peculiar circumstances, best adapted to the promotion, among the youth of his charge, of the great end of Bible Class instruction,—the attainment of an accurate, extensive and practical knowledge of the truths of revelation. Whatever method is adopted, however, let unwearied pains be taken to impress the minds of the pupils with the conviction that the truths they are contemplating, are the messages of Jehovah to them individually; and let the observations made, for the purpose of illustrating and applying the passages under consideration, be such as are calculated to engage and fix the youthful attention, and be addressed, as far as possible, directly to the conscience and the heart. Let the pastor go from his closet to the meeting, and from the meeting to his closet; and he will find the seasons thus devoted to the young, pleasant, refreshing and useful; and let the church to which the class is attached, pray much and expect much in connexion with its exercises; and they will not pray or expect in vain.

[To be continued.]

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

OUR OBLIGATIONS TO JESUS CHRIST.

After showing how far our guilty race have wandered from the path of duty, and how low they are sunk in wretchedness and sin, a correspondent adds:—

In the midst of this exposure, in the midst of this ruin and abandonment, a Saviour has been proclaimed,—the History of Redemption has been published. Our happy allotment is within the reach of this proclamation; upon our ears have the accents of love and mercy been sounding; and in proportion to the magnitude of this glorious work, is our obligation increased. To neglect or disregard this wonderful history, is daring abuse: it is imminent danger. Shall we be indifferent to that scene in which so many and so trying labours have been endured?

tears have flown, his prayer been offered, and his very blood poured out?

Shall we disregard that story into which holy beings desired to look, at which will be the admiration of the redeemed through the revolving ages of eternity? Will not the invitations, the earnest entreaties of a dying Redeemer, affect us? Will not the exhortations and commands of a holy God excite us? When motives like these are presented to our view, when the joys of the heavenly world, and the agonies of despair are so clearly exhibited, to be indifferent to the story, to be mad; and such conduct in worldly affairs would be considered complete insanity. Yet this folly and madness is manifested by every one who does not cordially receive the proffered ransom, who does not exercise in ingenious repentance, and by faith cheerfully obey the requisitions of the gospel.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

A SUBJECT WHICH REQUIRES ATTENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—Much has been said in your useful paper, in regard to the destitution of religious privileges among the people in our Western settlements. I am would hope that their condition is not so deplorable, as some accounts have represented it. But if the half only is true, is there not much, very much to be done for them;—much which we ought to do? The statements which have been presented, and the appeals that have been made, have excited, I believe, a warm interest, and a lively sympathy, in behalf of our destitute friends and brethren. But after all, what has been done, or what is it proposed to do, systematically, for their relief? Shall the interest and the sympathy excited in the community, be suffered to pass away, without producing any substantial and permanent effects?

I am aware indeed that a Society exists in Connecticut, and another in New York, which have exerted themselves laudably to supply the spiritual wants of the destitute in our new States and settlements. Perhaps other Societies exist, with which I am not acquainted. But what has been done by the State of MASSACHUSETTS for this object? Massachusetts is not I believe behind her neighbours in works of Christian benevolence. I am aware that she has a Missionary Society, of long standing, which has no doubt done great good, not only within her own limits, but in neighboring States. But has Massachusetts made any systematic exertions in behalf of her own children, as well as others, scattered through the new settlements at the South and West? And has not Massachusetts as large a portion of her own children, in those settlements, as other States? May not an appeal then be made, I had almost said to her justice, as well as to her humanity? But what is to be done? Missionaries may in some instances be induced to go to those settlements, prompted only by the spontaneous impulse of benevolence, and without being sent by any particular Society. But is it not to be feared that such instances will be few and far between?

I am sensible of the evil of multiplying benevolent Societies. There are some who think them already to be burdensomely numerous. But if there are those persons—some I know there are, and I hope many—who are disposed to do something for the object of which we have been speaking, through what channel could it at present be conveniently effected? Is any such channel opened, in this State? And are there not many among us, who have friends in the destitute settlements, over whom they yearn, and who would eagerly embrace an opportunity of sending to the relief of their spiritual wants? Are there not those, who, apart from motives of special and personal interest in the objects of their benevolence, would still rejoice to contribute in building up those wastes, or rather in planting and establishing churches in those infant settlements; considering the immense influence, which efforts now made will be likely to produce on future generations, and perhaps even on the happiness and prosperity of our common country?

Might not something be done for this object, without diminishing in any essential degree the resources of other charitable institutions?—Nay, might we not, at no distant period, even hope for an augmentation of the funds of our present benevolent associations, from those very people, to whom we would now send Missionaries? If suitable men were sent as Missionaries, (and this I conceive to be a very important point,) might we not hope, that they would soon be able, by the blessing of God, in some instances at least, to collect societies and churches, which would support their own ministers, and even contribute something, in their turn, to aid the Missionary cause?

As to the particular mode, in which the design proposed should be carried into execution, I leave it to others, wiser than I, if the design is approved, to decide.—Perhaps the Massachusetts Missionary Society might think fit to appropriate a part of their funds to this object;—though the whole of their funds would seem to be too small, compared with the magnitude and importance of the object. Should they do so, or should a new Society be formed, would it not be practicable and expedient to form a Union with other Societies, of the like nature, in other States, so as to produce a concentration of effort?

Inquiries.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

PRAYER OF FAITH.

God commands us to be holy as he is holy: and the means by which we are to become so is faith. The influence of faith is to show us things within the veil; to make us more like God. Now if we had that faith which would

true, call down those dispensations which we now desire, neither should we desire them; but our desires could no more be crossed, than those of the blessed in heaven. It is no where said that the prayer of faith shall procure the gratification of our sinful desires, or of any thing which is not agreeable to the divine will; for it never pleads for such. The Spirit teaches us to plead for things agreeable to his will. I conclude, therefore, that were we led wholly by the Spirit, as we should be were we holy as God is holy, our feelings and desires would be wholly conformed to his, and our prayers could not fail of being answered. Let a Christian's faith carry him, (as I believe it sometimes does) quite into the bosom of the Father, and show him things which it is unlawful for man to utter, and it is absolutely impossible that he should pray that, at all events, this, or that particular person should be converted. He would, it is true, feel more anxious than ever for his salvation, and be willing to give worlds, were it in his power, to make it consistent; but at the same time, if he had the power in his own hands, he would not save him, unless it was the will of God too. He could not therefore pray for his salvation, except conditionally—if it may be consistent,—not my will but thine be done. The difficulties upon this subject, it seems to me, have arisen from supposing that we might have all the faith required of us, without being sufficiently submissive to the Divine will. K. G.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

ANNIVERSARIES IN N. YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

On Tuesday May 10th, the children of the Schools belonging to the Sunday School Union, between four and five thousand in number, assembled in the Park, and thence walked in procession to CASTLE GARDEN, accompanied by the Superintendents and Teachers, & preceded by the President and other officers of the Society. Each School, says the Spectator, had its separate banner, with the number, from 1 to 55; and on most were appropriate mottoes, such for example as the following:—

“Thou art the guide of my youth.”

“Loved thou not? Feed my sheep.”

“Thou from a child hast known the Holy Scriptures.”

“Train up a child in the way he should go.”

“Union is strength.”

“Take heed that ye despise not one of these little things which shall make you free.”

“St. George's Church—Let there be light.”

“God shall stretch forth her hands to God.”

“God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.”

When arrived at Castle Garden, the officers of the Society and the clergy took their seats on an elevated platform in and around the orchestra. The girls were seated on the lower seats of the gallery, and the males were arranged in order in the large circle below. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cox, a hymn was read by Mr. Sage, which was sung, says the Observer, by ten thousand united voices. The Rev. Mr. Cone then made an appropriate address, and another hymn was sung, when the lowering aspect of the weather induced the President to dismiss the assembly.

It was generally believed, that not less than fifteen thousand persons were present, including between four and five thousand children. A gentleman counted one hundred and fifty nine clergymen, many of whom were from different parts of the United States. As the children retired, they each received a tract at the door of the Castle.

In the evening, the Annual Meeting was held at St. George's Church, in Beekman Street. The following brief abstract of the report which was there presented, is copied from the Religious Chronicle:—

During the past year, five new schools have been added to the Union, making the whole number now attached to it, fifty eight. Complete returns have not been received from all the schools, so that the precise number of teachers and scholars cannot be given; yet this general statement is very nearly correct. Superintendents, teachers & visitors, six hundred and sixteen; scholars, four thousand four hundred and thirty; scholars who can read the Scriptures, two thousand one hundred and sixteen; Bibles distributed as rewards, during the year, one hundred and sixty five; Testaments do. two hundred and eleven; together with a great number of tracts.

It has been satisfactorily reported, that a very encouraging number of the teachers and scholars have, since their connexion with these schools, made a profession of religion.

The Spectator reports further, that in one of the N. York churches, out of 32 who joined at one time, 27 had been attached to a Sunday School; and in another, 98 out of 100. Nineteen twentieths of the Foreign Missionaries had been members of Sabbath Schools; and two-thirds of the Evangelical ministers of the Church of England had been ascertained to have belonged to Sunday Schools in their youth.

A letter from the American Sunday School Union was read before the meeting, from which it appeared that the number of Sunday School Scholars in Philadelphia and its vicinity, was upwards of 8,000.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ninth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated on Thursday, the 12th inst. The large assembly room of the Hotel, where the exercises of the day were attended, was crowded at a very early hour, and thousands were compelled to return without gaining an entrance. In consequence of the age and infirmity of the President, Hon. JOHN JAY, his Excellency Gov. CLINTON presided, supported by Col. Parick and Hon. Smith Thompson. Immediately after the meeting was organized, Gov. CLINTON arose, and pronounced a short but interesting address, in the course of which he introduced a highly finished and beautiful eulogium upon the life and character of the late Gen. CLARKSON, who was first Vice President of the Society. Letters were read from the President of the United States, and from several other distinguished gentlemen, apologizing for an absence rendered necessary by their respective public and private duties. From the report of the Treasurer, Wm. W. WOOLSEY, Esq. it appears that the receipts of the Society during the past year, were \$46,501; being \$4,589 more than during the year preceding. Expenditures, \$47,589.—The Report of the Managers represents that, during the past year, there have been

ments, and 2000 Spanish Testaments: 8000 German Testaments have been purchased. Total, 48,550. Making the whole number of Bibles and Testaments, or parts of the latter, printed or otherwise obtained by the Society since its establishment, 451,902. Gratuitous donations of the Scriptures for distribution have been made during the year to the value of \$10,447;—still the wants in many places are great and pressing, and the requests for supplies are constant and importunate. Forty-five new Auxiliaries have been recognised during the year; making the whole number four hundred and fifty-two.

The intelligence received by the Society from every quarter, is such as to animate them in their work. The ardor with which the Bible is sought in South America, and the gratitude with which it is received; the introduction of the New Testament, or parts of it, into some of the most important schools; the decline of prejudice and opposition; the strong desire manifested by many to have the whole Bible in the vernacular languages of some of the most powerful provinces; the translation of the New Testament into the Peruvian language, spoken by more than a million of people; the certain prospect of the speedy completion of the translation of the whole Bible into the sacred language of the Incas, and also into the Aimara & Maxo languages, spoken by more than 200,000 people; and the formation of a Bible Society in Caracas, capital of the Colombian government, are circumstances which cannot fail to encourage the friends of the Lord Jesus. And will they not be equally urged on to duty by the alarming fact, that even in our own highly favoured country, thousands and thousands are destitute of the sacred volume? In what is called New Jersey Pines, the Society's Agents found many families who did not possess the Bible, and not a few who had never seen one, and whole neighbourhoods in which there was not a single copy to be found.

“In the city of New-York, (says the report) in a small section of a single street, and on one side of the street, there were found, a few months since, forty-six families wholly destitute of the Gospel. In one of our Western States, we are told that more than seventy thousand readers are destitute of the Bible, and in many districts of that state it is almost wholly unknown—nor does it appear that the wants of that state are greater than those of some others. The territory of Missouri, possessing a population of more than one hundred thousand, has not in circulation ten thousand Bibles. The state of Illinois, nearly equal in population, does not possess an equal number of Bibles. In the state of Alabama, Madison county, it was ascertained that in one district, containing 655 white inhabitants, there were but 69 Bibles; and more than 2900 Bibles are necessary for the supply of that county alone.

Since the last anniversary of this Society, it has been deprived of several very active members by death,—DAVID BETHUNE, GEORGE WARNER, THOMAS CARPENTER, and Gen. CLARKSON. The Daily Advertiser gives the following extract of a letter from the Hon. ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, late Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

“I cannot close this note without presenting to the Society, also, my sincere condolence for the loss which they have sustained in the death of that very worthy gentleman who has, for so many years, presided at their meetings as their first Vice-President. But while I feel their loss, and mingle in their sorrows, I learn a lesson from the death of the deceased, which ought to strengthen the hands, encourage the hearts, and inflame the zeal of every one of us, in the holy cause in which he laboured.

“With the Bible in his hands, which directed his way, and which with so much zeal he aided in sending to others, I see him approach the confines of the eternal world. The prospect before him is vast—was eternity, and awful as the presence of HIM who dwelleth there. Illuminated, by His Bible, with a ray of heavenly light, which opens a glimpse of life and immortality beyond the grave, and presents in distant view the rising turrets of the New Jerusalem, the holy city, the abode of the blessed, where sin, and sorrow, and sickness, and death shall never enter—this prospect, though it fills his soul with reverential fear, yet it elevates his hopes, and wraps it in celestial joys. He looks upon his mourning friends around his dying bed, he says “I AM HAPPY”—and breathes his last.”

If the Bible leads to such a death, (the Advertiser very justly adds,) and opens such prospects before the grave, what nobler work can employ the powers of men, than the sending that Bible to every creature?

UNITED DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the third report of this Society, it appears that in the first year of its existence, 57 missionaries were employed under its patronage;—second year 78;—and that 121 have been employed the past year. We rejoice to find that the deficiency of funds which was announced by the Secretary in October last, and which prevented many applications for aid, has been promptly relieved by the efforts of its friends. The receipts during the past year amounted to \$11,262. In several instances, the labors of the Society's missionaries have been blessed to the salvation of many souls. If, says the report, there was nothing more to mention this year, than the revivals in Glen, Lockport, Orleans, and Lowell, this anniversary would not be in vain, for our record is in heaven.

The need of Ministers, spirited, able, enlightened, is greater than most will believe, who have taken only a cursory view of the wants of our country. From intimate knowledge, we can name counties & towns on every hand which open stations of vast importance. Along the line of the Canal new towns are rising, on our lakes new ports opening, on the banks of our rivers new edifices of worship are raised, the steeples of which should show to the traveller the signals of want, not of supply. In some of our old counties half the population is without the Gospel; the whole line of division between the states of New-York and Pennsylvania is one vast waste—the state of Vermont even, is scarcely more than one half supplied. Indeed we have but to run through the old states on the same route, from this city to St. Mary's, to say the same of them all. Ohio ought to have a hundred Ministers to settle at once. Michigan is opening a field for domestic missions, fertile as its own fallow ground. Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, with the states which are clustering fast upon our Union, by which a mass of human beings are to be consolidated from the Mississippi to the Pacific into one scene of life and duty and responsibility—all call loudly for the authentic message of peace from the lips of the well-instructed and duly authorized herald of the Cross. Upon that scene of life which the patriot Prophet dwells on, the Gospel must triumph, the Christian Prophet expatiate, the Son of God rule, else all that we hold dear for this world, and all we hope for in the next, are gone.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this important Society was held on Monday last for the choice of officers.

The meeting was held at the Old South Church, when a statement of the doings of the Society since its last meeting was made, after which the following Resolutions were passed, accompanied with appropriate addresses.

Resolved, That the Benefactors of this Society ought to be held in grateful remembrance, and that great attention be given to the recommendation and great tenderness in the subsequent treatment of candidates for the Society's membership, are due from the friends of religion.

Resolved, That the paramount importance of the difficulties connected with the prosecution of the fervent and effectual prayer of the right man who has the hearts of all men in his hands.

Resolved, That the encouragement to persevere in the enterprise in which the American Education Society is engaged, are ample, and that the religious should give it their united, vigorous and sustained support.

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chusetts Sabbath School Union, Auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

A plan of a Constitution was then submitted by the Chairman of the Committee above mentioned, which was read article by article, and adopted, and is as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

ARTICLE 1.—The name of this Institution shall be the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union.

ARTICLE 2.—The objects of this Union shall be to promote the opening of new, and the increase and prosperity of old Sabbath Schools within the limits of this State; to form depositories for supplying the schools with suitable books on the lowest terms possible; to stimulate and encourage each other in the moral and religious instruction of children and others; and to correspond regularly with the American Sunday School Union, in Philadelphia.

ARTICLE 3.—Each subscriber of one dollar or more, annually, shall be a member. Each subscriber of ten dollars, shall be a member for life.

ARTICLE 4.—Any Sabbath School Society in this State, by paying one dollar, and sending a report annually to the Secretary of this Society, shall be Auxiliary, and its Delegates be entitled to vote at all meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE 5.—The surplus revenue of the Society, after defraying the incidental expenses, shall be transmitted to the Parent Society.

ARTICLE 6.—The business of the Union shall be conducted in Boston, by a Board of Managers, to consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve members, five of whom shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE 7.—The Managers shall have power to call Special General meetings of the Union; and fill all vacancies that may occur in their own board. They shall transmit to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Sunday School Union, a copy of their Annual Report.

ARTICLE 8.—There shall be a General Annual Meeting of the Society, held in Boston, on the Thursday succeeding the last Wednesday of May in each year, when the accounts shall be presented, the proceedings reported, and a Board of Managers chosen, and the other business of the Society transacted.

ARTICLE 9.—The Board of Managers shall have power to make By-laws for their own government and for the purpose of carrying into full effect, the provision and objects of this Constitution, provided such By-laws be not inconsistent with this Constitution, nor that of the Parent Society.

ARTICLE 10.—No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except at an Annual Meeting of the Union, and with the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

After the adoption of the above Constitution, several gentlemen who were not delegates became members of the Society, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Hon. WILLIAM REED, of Marblehead, President.
Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., Rev. Elijah Hedding, Rev. Warren Fay, Vice Presidents.

Charles S. Dorr, Secretary.
Stephen Thayer, Treasurer.

Nathaniel Cobb, Asa Wilbur, Dr. Caleb H. Snow, John Gulliver, David Patton, J. W. Ingraham, of Boston; William B. Banister, Esq. of Newburyport; David S. Whitney, of Northampton; Michael Shepherd of Salem; Rev. Jonathan Going, of Worcester; Abel Bliss, of Wilbraham; and Josiah Newell, of Lynn; Managers.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Old South Church, on the evening of Wednesday, the 25th instant. The Hon. WILLIAM REED, of Marblehead, President of the Society, took the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, by Rev. Charles G. Sommers, of New-York. The Rev. Warren Fay, of Charlestown, then read an abstract of the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the concerns of the Society are more prosperous than at any former period; that new and very interesting fields of usefulness are opening before it; and that the most abundant and cheering intelligence has been communicated the past year, of conversions by means of the Society's Tracts, and in several instances of revivals of religion occasioned by their instrumentalities.

The number of Tracts published by the Society in the year ending May 1822, was 255,500; the next year, 470,000; the next year, 770,000; the last year, 925,500; making the whole number published by the Society in eleven years, 5,146,000.

There have been printed, the past year, thirteen new Tracts in the First Series, which now embraces 177 numbers, and eighteen numbers in the series for Sabbath Schools. Of the First Series, 2,950 volumes have the past year been bound, and of the Sabbath School Series, 475 volumes. The Proceedings of the First Ten Years, a volume of 216 pages, has been printed in an edition of 1500 copies; 15,000 copies of the American Tract Magazine have been put in circulation; and about 50,000 copies of the Christian Almanack.

Twenty-two new Depositories of Tracts have been established, making the whole number now depending on the Society for supplies of Tracts, 131.—85,000 pages of Tracts have been distributed gratuitously. The Society has recognized, the past year, 141 new Auxiliaries, making the whole number from which donations have been received 304. More than 100 others have been reported to the Committee as formed. During the year, 136 persons have been constituted life members, making the whole number of life members about 600. The Society has received the past year, donations, \$4,735, 91; and for Tracts sold, premium on Christian Almanack, &c. \$6,066, 52. Total receipts, \$10,802, 43. Amount now due from the Society \$1,682, 10.

After the reading of the report, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted.

On motion of Rev. William Cogswell, of Dedham, seconded by Rev. Alvan Hyde, D. D. of Lee, Resolved, That the Report of which an abstract has now been read, be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New-Bedford seconded by Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. of New-York, Resolved, That the smiles of Divine Providence on this Society commend its object to the heart of every Christian, and claim for it our liberal support and our fervent prayers.

On motion of Rev. L. Ives Hoadly, of Worcester, seconded by Rev. James Milnor, D. D. of N. York, Resolved, That the state of our country and of the world, urgently calls for increasing efforts to promote to the greatest extent, the circulation of Religious Tracts.

Interesting and appropriate Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Cogswell, Holmes, and Hoadly, and Rev. Drs. Spring and Milnor, of which we hope to present our readers some account in our next. The meeting was rendered the more interesting by the presence of the Rev. gentlemen from New-York, who we understand, have visited this city, as a delegation from the Tract Society recently formed in New-York. A collection was taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Edwards closed the exercises of the evening by prayer; when the following hymn was sung:

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this important Society was held on Monday last for the choice of officers.

The meeting was held at the Old South Church, when a statement of the doings of the Society since its last meeting was made, after which the following Resolutions were passed, accompanied with appropriate addresses.

Resolved, That the Benefactors of this Society ought to be held in grateful remembrance, and that great attention be given to the recommendation and great tenderness in the subsequent treatment of candidates for the Society's membership, are due from the friends of religion.

Resolved, That the paramount importance of the difficulties connected with the prosecution of the fervent and effectual prayer of the right man who has the hearts of all men in his hands.

Resolved, That the encouragement to persevere in the enterprise in which the American Education Society is engaged, are ample, and that the religious should give it their united, vigorous and sustained support.

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election of officers, and to hear the Report of the Committee to whom the subject of negotiations with the Religious Tract Society of New-York was referred, at the meeting of the Society in January last.

The Norfolk Auxiliary Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will hold their ninth annual meeting, at Needham, in Rev. Mr. Noyes' meeting-house, on Wednesday 8th day of June.—The Society will meet for business at 10 o'clock A. M.—At 11 o'clock P. M. a sermon will be delivered on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Dedham, and a collection taken up.

Milton, May 25, 1825. SAMUEL GILE, Sec'y.

The Connecticut Sunday School Union has been in successful operation for about a year. It has now thirty schools in its connexion, and will probably have treble that number by the close of the coming year. It has three Depositories for its Books, Magazines, &c.

EDICT OF THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE JEWS.

A foreign correspondent informs us, that the Bavarian Government, among other measures lately taken for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, has adopted one which is likely to have considerable effect. All the present rabbies are to be discharged, and every Jewish congregation is directed not only to engage a teacher for the children of both sexes, who has been regularly educated and approved, but also a Preacher, in lieu of the rabbi, who a duty shall be to superintend the instruction of the youth, and to preach in the German language every Sunday in the synagogue, from a text out of that part of the Pentateuch which has been read in the service of the day. It is required that such Preachers shall have studied at the University, and shall have passed a regular examination. Few properly qualified are at present to be found; but a great number of young Jews, have, since the issuing of the edict, repaired to the University to qualify themselves. The Government has actually locked and sealed up those synagogues, the congregations of which have refused to comply with these regulations. Our correspondent informs us that he visited twelve villages where the synagogues were locked up by the police agents, and sealed with the government seal, and that there were about twenty more in the same situation. Some of the congregations petitioned the government shortly before the day of atonement, to allow them, at least, to open their synagogues for that day, on account of its importance and solemnity; but it was refused. [Jewish Expositor, April, 1825.]

To Correspondents.—An Address before the N. W. Branch of the American Education Society, a paper read before an Association of Ministers, and some printed documents which have been sent us, must necessarily lie on our hands till the pressure of intelligence relative to religious universities, so numerous at this season of the year, has in some measure subsided.

Ohio Canal.—Since the route of the intended Canal has been marked out, & the basis for its construction taken up in the city of N. York, there has been a strong and decided opposition to it in that state. Public meetings have been held in most of the northern & western counties. In Richland, Geauga, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Huron, and several others, nearly all the male population is said to have attended. Resolutions were unanimously passed stating that they were friendly to internal improvements, but were decidedly of the belief, that the intended route of the canal was adopted by intrigue, & improper means—that it will be a hundred miles longer than is necessary; and that the State cannot liquidate the expenses. Committees were appointed to correspond with the committees of other countries to prevent the law from going into operation, and to procure its repeal.

CAPE COD CANAL.

A meeting of citizens on the subject of a Canal across the isthmus of Cape Cod, was held at Boston, on Tuesday evening, Oct. Joseph Jenkins was called to the Chair, and Mr. John J. Jerome chosen Secretary. A number of resolutions were unanimously adopted after the meeting had been addressed by John Whitman, Esq. one of the committee from Barnstable, declaring it to be the sense of the Meeting, that a Canal is important not only to the city but the country;—that the Commissioners to survey the route ought not to be restricted to the town of Sandwich, as other and better routes, if properly surveyed, would prove more eligible in their nature, and whereon a Canal could be cut at a minor expense, and would answer a better purpose. A Committee, consisting of Henry J. Oliver, George Hallist, Daniel C. Bacon, Prince Hawes, and Joshua Sears, was appointed to co-operate with the Committee of Barnstable, to procure a survey and advance the object of procuring a Canal in a suitable situation across the Cape.

We understand (says the Portland Patriot) that the falls at Kennebunk, together with the soil on each bank of the River, have been purchased by a company in Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing Factories at that place.

The Wilmington College, Del. was a few days since offered for sale by the Sheriff of the county. Previous to the hour of sale, the amount of the debt due, and to satisfy which the sale was to have been made, was paid by a committee of the Masons of that borough.

The cultivation of cotton has been introduced at the Sandwich Islands—in one island 12,000 acres have been enclosed for the purpose.

Indian War.—We copy the following article from the Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal, of the 3d inst. "As our paper was going to press, Billy McIntosh arrived in town, and brought the intelligence that the Indians had killed Gen. McIntosh and the Chief of the Coweta Towns. The houses of the former were burnt, and his cattle and slaves driven off. It is stated that about 400 of the Indians are under arms."

The whole amount of specie imported into the U. States during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1824, was \$8,047,598. Exported in the same period, \$7,014,582. Leaving a balance in the country of specie imported of \$1,033,016.

The Hessian Fly.—The Eastern (old) Gazette of the 14th says "this destructive insect is making its accustomed ravages upon the hopes and labours of our farmers—it is said to be unusually injurious this season—whole fields are laid waste and irrecoverably gone."

Considerable excitement exists in Amherst, N. H. and the neighbouring towns, in consequence of the supposed murder of a man on the turnpike in New Boston. Suspensions were first excited by the disclosures of a little girl. The citizens are actively engaged in draining a pond and searching the neighbouring woods, to discover the body.

HARTFORD, MAY 19.—Distressing Occurrences.—A Mr. Bird was killed at Farmington on the evening of the 15th inst. by James Rowe, an insane person. We understand that Rowe went to the house of Mr. Elias Goodrich, on the Eastern Farms, that evening, and so frightened the family that they all fled to a neighbouring house. Bird and — afterwards returned, carrying a candle, and immediately upon opening the door, Bird, being foremost, was struck with an axe, and killed on the spot. The worst part of the story is yet to be told. On the next day, many of the inhabitants went in pursuit of the maniac, who, soon after the murder, had fled. The pursuit continuing till evening, one of the party, supposing he had overtaken the murderer, very improperly fired his gun, and mortally wounded one of the pursuing party by the name of Drayton Bodwell, who died the next morning. Rowe was not apprehended until last evening, when he was found in the woods.

Gen. LAFAYETTE was near being killed on going to the ball in honor of him at New Orleans, the horses starting suddenly as he was about coming out of the carriage, but turning short the shaft broke and thus disengaged themselves.

Remarkable Circumstance.—Lately, in Durham, Eng. a young woman was sitting knitting, when a companion approached her, and striking her on the back, occasioned her to bend forward, by which sudden movement, one of her needles ran up her nose, and wounding a mortal part, she instantly expired.

On Tuesday last, a fire broke out in Providence, R.I. which is said to be greater than any one in that city for the last twenty-four years. An Universalist Chapel, and many dwelling houses were consumed. The loss of property was very considerable.

The house of Judge A. Williams in Concord, Vt. was lately destroyed by fire. Loss \$3000.

Two men have been committed to prison at Wisconsin, for having in their possession counterfeit bills of \$10 on Geneva Bank; Bedford Commercial Bank, of the same denomination, and ones on the Patuxet, Green Mountain, and Farmer's Bank, Troy.

The 42 pounder sent from New-York for the use of the Greeks, has arrived at Leghorn, together with two chests of Medicine.

LA. GATES, after a year's imprisonment as a public defaulter, is found to be a public creditor!—It now becomes the duty of Government to indemnify him.

It is stated that on the 13th inst. Rev. Mr. Morrison, professor in the Belknap College, Hartford Conn., Maryland, corrected one of the students for some misconduct in the morning. At noon the enraged student procured a pistol, with which he shot Mr. Morrison in the arm. The wound is said to be so severe, that Mr. Morrison will probably not survive it. The student is from Baltimore, and after committing the outrage, fled, but was pursued and apprehended, and is lodged in jail to answer for his violation of the laws.

Some chiefs of the Creek Indians, have arrived at Washington to complain to the President, of the Revolution which has been commenced among them, in consequence of the selling or ceding their country by their chiefs, two of whom they have murdered.

On the 8th inst. George H. Drake, of Allegheny county, Md. shot Dennis M. Athey. A dispute had arisen about carrying a gun, when Drake took it, saying he would shoot Athey, which he did, and the poor fellow expired a short time after.

FOREIGN.

A project has been started in London by the advocates of the abolition of slavery, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Brougham, Dr. Lushington, &c. for a joint stock company, with a capital of four millions, in 8,000 shares of £50 each, to be called "The Tropical Free Labour Company," and the money to be applied to the production of indigo, cotton, sugar, &c. by free labour in India, Africa, and elsewhere, and to introduce the same into England and other parts of Europe instead of similar articles produced by slaves.

The Duke of Gloucester is President.

30,000l. has been granted by Parliament to promote emigration to Canada, from Ireland.—In the debate on the resolution, Mr. Hume said he was credibly informed that 18 out of every 20 emigrants to Canada, passed over to the United States.

The Dutch government has recognized the independence of Colombia. Their example it is expected, will soon be followed by France. The Chambers of Commerce throughout that kingdom, are petitioning the government to recognise the independence of the South American States, and to form Commercial treaties with them.

Rebellion in the Philippine Islands.—A Calif paper of March 19, says, "the Spanish frigate The Victory, which was to have sailed towards the end of the month for Manila, to convey thither Brigadier General Don Mariano Ricafort, recently appointed Captain General of the Philippine Islands, will suspend her departure, in consequence of bad news which the Government is said to have received from Manila. M. Martinez, who is now Capt. General of the Philippines having been informed, that in consequence of his liberal principles he was to be superseded by M. Ricafort, immediately declared that he would not obey the command of the absolute king of Spain. He is supported by 8,000 men of troops of the line, who are under his command, and thoroughly devoted to him."

Emigration from Germany to America.—A letter from Darmstadt in Germany, says, "In the province of Upper Hesse, nine or ten thousand inhabitants of different ages and both sexes, have formed the resolution of going to America. In that of the Rhine, which is one of the most fertile countries of Germany, there are an hundred families who intend to go to Hamburg, where a Brazilian agent will procure for them the means of proceeding to that empire. Nothing can put an end to the wretchedness that prevails in the villages and small towns, except liberty being restored to the navigation of the Rhine, and commerce in the Southwest part of Germany."

Mr. Burgess, a merchant at Batavia, has obtained a license for 4-12 years to build steam vessels in the Netherlands for the Navigation of the coast of Japan.

The Baron Hyde de Neuville, who is now a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, exerts himself in that body to procure the abolition of Imprisonment for debt. In one of his recent speeches on the subject, he mentioned that an American of the United States, Col. Swan, had been confined 16 years in the jail of St. Pelagie, and was, he believed, still there.

A German Journal describes commerce in Hungary to be in a very languishing state. The farmers are over-burthened with produce, for which they can find no market, owing to the heavy duties which attach to its transmission to other parts. Wool alone has a brisk sale, and the price of this has risen considerably in the course of the last half year.

The private letters of Sir Archibald Campbell discredit the account of the assassination of the king of Ava, upon this ground: that as the party who are alleged to have committed the deed, were avowedly opposed to the war with the English, it was to be expected they would immediately have made some overture for a cessation of hostilities; but no such proceedings had taken place up to the time when Sir Archibald wrote.

Two vessels lately left Bombay, to continue the survey of the Persian Gulf: until 1821, it was comparatively unknown.

Dr. Morrison has discovered that a secret Society exists in China, and among the Chinese at Java, Malacca, &c. &c. which under the mask of philanthropy and social principles, is thought to contain very dangerous designs.

From Campeachy.—The brig Margaret Wright, one of the transport vessels which was employed to convey troops from Alvarado to Campeachy, has arrived at New-York, having left Campeachy April 18, and brings intelligence that the project of invading the island of Cuba had been abandoned, if indeed it had ever been seriously entertained. The inhabitants of Campeachy gave themselves up to rejoicings for three days, on receiving the news of the recognition of the new American governments by Great Britain. A salute of a hundred guns was fired on each day.

Da. Do.

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Abraham Sanderson to Miss Ann Burbank; Mr. Benjamin J. Collier to Miss Mary Ann Thayer; Mr. Lewis Bailey, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Hall; Mr. Frederick Crosby to Miss Susan Thaxter; at South Boston, Mr. Stephen F. Fassel to Miss Eliza T. Thayer.

In Charlestown, Mr. Isaac T. Dupree to Miss Mary W. Hooper.—In Lexington, Mr. Isaac Howe of Dedham, to Miss Ann Read.—In Quincy, Mr. Charles May to Miss Ruth Chubbuck; Mr. Samuel Littlefield to Miss Mary L. Chubbuck.—In Salem, Mr. Charles Wilkins to Miss Nancy G. Jelby.—In Framingham,

B. Ludden to Miss Clarissa Clapp.—In Southampton, Mr. Winthrop Mosely, of Westfield, to Miss Charity Pomeroy.—In Worcester, Mr. Taft Foster to Miss Mercy S. Mann; Mr. Samuel Sturtevant, jun. to Miss Hannah Kingsley; Mr. Albert Marshall, of Templeton, to Miss Maria Mann; Rev. Rufus A. Putnam, of Fitchburg, to Miss Frances Hichborn Porter.

North Brookfield, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Snell, Mr. Levi Bush, jr. merchant, of Whitely, to Miss Ann Ayres of North Brookfield.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Miss Lydia Ann Wilson, aged 13; Mrs. Abigail McNamara, 28.

Deaths in this city last week 24, viz.—Measles, 9—Croup, 1—Consumption, 4—Intemperance, 1—Lung-Fever, 3—Dropsy, 2—Teething, 1—Mortification, 1—Fits, 1—Stillborn, 1.

In Cambridgeport, Peter Tuffe, jun.—In Quincy, Mr. Oliver Jenkins, son of Capt. Oliver J. 18.—In Danvers, Mr. Joseph Barrett, 75.—In Dedham, Maj. Reuben Newell, 65.—In Lexington, Mr. Joshua Leavitt

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
LINES ON MOUNT HOLYOKE;
[near Northampton.]

There is a wild sublimity of soul,
An all-expanding energy of thought,
Which swells intensely to embrace the whole
Of the creation that at once is brought
Home to the enraptured vision, which o'erwrought
By the unbounded scope on either hand,
Flows o'er the crowded scene, with beauty fraught,
O'er the far down and mist enveloped land,
From Holyoke's awful brow! For 'tis as 'twere to stand

Perched like an eagle in his fearful height,
Sublime upon the spire of mountains, whence
The eye may rove with all-enchanting sight,
Abroad o'er earth and heaven,—tho' the dense
Of azure bright,—till lost in the immense
Of cloudless space,—while circling mountains rise
In many a bleak and airy eminence,
Blending their blue tops with the mellow skies—
And all around below, a magic scenery lies.

Of villages and picturesque retreats:
And fields and forests in their waving green;
And many a spot where beautifully meets
Each pleasing feature of a rural scene,—
Barns—orchards—herds,—& bright & broad between
Its verdant banks, the river glides,—and pure
The upland springs gush out with rippling sheen;
And husband-men their busy toils endure;
All, all appear at once, in living miniature!

'Tis something of ubiquity, to stand
Above the clouds, in the ethereal sea,
Whence the inquiring vision may command,
At one wild glance, a bright immensity
Of every thing, which separately we
Deem vast and mighty!—while proud man the great,
And all the splendour of his pageantry,
And his ten thousand palaces of state,
Seem doth the crowded view, where all things congregate!

And this we deem our immortality:
That the unbounded spirit can out-spread
And multiply its thoughts eternally;
Communing with the spirits of the dead,
And blending with the living,—until led
By its exploring energy, it springs
In flight sublime; with reverential dread,
Seeking the great First Principle of things,
And travels on thro' worlds with swift untrailing wings;

O'erwhelm'd and tortured with the painful grasp
Of its conceptions of infinity;
And struggling with intensity to elasp
The measure of Jehovah! and to be
Incorporated with the Deity,
In one pure essence of intelligence;
Unlogged—unbounded—uncontrolled by the
Gross qualities of matter and of sense,
With nought to dim or mar the glorious immensity!

O God! these fervent yearnings of my soul,
O'ercome the feeble functions of my frame!
My spirit kindling as 'tho' by a coal
From off thine altar, bursts into a flame,
And burns its grateful offering to thy name;
And sends its consciousness to thy throne,
As earth thrives back her light to whence it came!
O! on this Sinai make thy presence known!
For now I seem to stand, great God! with thee alone!

MANO.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

'Twas a bright summer day—the bark sail'd along
To the lulling sounds of the west-wind's song;
Light was her freight, and pure was the wave,
Pure was the foam which round her prow play'd.
The bark glided swift through the blue waves' foam,
For the girl was bound to her childhood's home.
She was bound to the land of sunny bowers,
Of silvery streams and bright blooming flowers;
Where voices were glad—and tones of the lute
Echo'd to sounds of the love-breathing flute;
Where warriors were brave—and maidens were bright,
As day dreams we have of the spirits of light;
Bright tales of hope, unmingled with fears;
Where feeling was passion,—but passion refin'd,
As pure as the breath of the mountain wind.
She was bound to her home—her heart was as gay,
As pure and as light as the sunbeam's ray,
Which dazzled around her own native shore,
Where she hop'd her wand'ring would ever o'er.
'Twas but a dream—for the young maiden's grave,
Must be 'neath the foam of the ocean wave;
The blue sea was chang'd, and the sea ran high,
And the winds did moan full angrily;
The bark went down—and the wind o'er the surge
Was that maiden's only funeral dirge,
But though her form 'neath the wave is at rest,
Her spirit hath gone to the Home of the blest.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Extracts from the General Report of the Schools in
Newburyport and vicinity, from their institution
to the present time.

The school in this town was commenced in Octo-
ber 1817; and was composed of children from all the
hundred and thirty. It has been regularly con-
tinued, during the warmer seasons, from that to the pre-
sent time;—and the average number of attendants has
been about four hundred, though there have been some-
times more than six hundred present; & the whole num-
ber that has attended since the school commenced, is
twenty-eight hundred and forty-nine, viz. five hundred
and twenty-eight males, and seven hundred and twenty-
one females.

The school in Marlboro'-street was commenced in
1818, and has been regularly continued to the present
time during the summer months. The whole number
that has attended is two hundred and seventy-six,
viz. one hundred and thirty-nine males, and one hun-
dred and thirty-seven females,—and its average num-
ber has been about one hundred. In 1823 a school
was instituted on Rings' Island, composed of about
thirty males and females, and which was continued in
1824. During the past season one of the female teach-
ers has met the African children at the school-house
appropriated for them, about twenty in number; and
about the same number of children in her own house in
highways, and affectionately picked up from the
All these schools, in which about sixteen hundred
children have attended, have been and are under the
care and direction of "The Sabbath School and Tract
Society in Newburyport and its vicinity," and have

teachers, viz. eighty-five males, and one hundred and
thirty-six females.
During two or three of the first seasons, when the
children were unlimited in their recitations, it was not
uncommon for those of eleven to fifteen years of age,
to commit and recite one hundred to one hundred and
fifty verses in the Bible each, together with two or
three, sixty-four Testaments were distributed to the
same number of scholars, during one quarter, as re-
sults for having committed and recited correctly, one
of the gospels entire. And one female child com-
menced committing the New Testament in course in
January, 1819, when she was but eight years of age,
and completed the whole of it in June 1820. She re-
cited it all with great accuracy and retained it to an
uncommon degree.

While such instances afford pleasing proof of the ca-
pacity of children to acquire, and should admonish
yet a far more important inquiry remains, what practi-
cal efforts are produced by the great truths of the Bi-
ble thus treasured up in the mind? And while we
have occasion to lament that so little fruit of our labors
going inquiry rather from our hopes of the future than
from facts of the past, yet we have reason to be thank-
ful that a few drops of mercy have refreshed our wait-
ing, anxious souls. And these few are far more than
enough to repay all our past labors, and to encourage
our future efforts and hopes. Was even one youthful
soul withdrawn from the snares and the ruin of sin,
imbued with holiness, and made an heir of eternal
glory, through the divine blessing on our humble ef-
forts, such a reward is out of all proportion beyond the
labors upon which it is bestowed.

But we owe thanks to God for more than one such
instance. Since the schools commenced, the whole
number of children that have attended them, as far as
can be ascertained, is about sixteen hundred; of whom
seven hundred were males and nine hundred were fe-
males. Of the whole number who have attended these
schools, twenty have been called from time into eter-
nity; and it is cause of thanksgiving to God that twelve
of these gave good evidence to others, and entertained
death to life eternal; although they had not made a
public profession of religion. Some of them, in their
last sickness, frequently and gratefully mentioned the
privileges they had enjoyed, and the instructions they
had received in the Sabbath schools; and in some instan-
ces repeated some of the hymns and portions of Scrip-
ture which they had learned and recited. And if they
expressed any wish to live and get well, it was that
they might better enjoy the privileges of the
Sabbath school, and better improve them in future than
they had done before. But this pious wish, and all
others, they cheerfully submitted to the will of their
heavenly Father; and desired rather to depart, and go
to the School of their Redeemer in a better world.

Sixteen others have made a public profession of their
hope in a crucified Redeemer, and walk agreeably to
their high profession. Thirty-two others have given
evidence of deep and abiding impressions of concern
eternally; and it is humbly and earnestly hoped that
these impressions will not be dissipated and lost amid
the temptations and snares of a deceitful world; but
will lead to conversion and salvation.

Not are we without hope that many others, who
have not yet exhibited decisive evidence of the power
of divine truth upon their hearts, have yet received it
there, to the production of a rich harvest in their future
lives, and a most happy influence on their eternal ex-
istence.

The whole number of superintendents and teachers,
who have been engaged in the several schools since
their commencement, is two hundred and twenty; of
whom ten have been called away from their labors on
earth to their reward, as we humbly trust, in heaven.
A solemn admonition to those of us who remain, to
be diligent and faithful in our important vocation, while
yet the day and the means of grace remain unto us.
One hundred and twenty-nine of the teachers were
professors of religion before their connection with the
schools; and twenty-nine have made such a profession
since they became teachers, of whom three were for-
merly scholars.

Although we may not say, with confidence, of the
teachers, nor of all the scholars, who have made the
profession of religion since their connection with the
schools, that such connection had an immediate and di-
rect agency in producing their convictions and hopes,
we are inclined to conclude that thereby their convic-
tions were aided, and their hopes quickened and confirmed.
Of the scholars who have made a profession of reli-
gion, one at least attributes her serious impressions to
making her to feel the importance of religion. And of
those scholars who have been cut off in the morning
of their days, and have departed in the hope of a glo-
rious immortality, four at least have ascribed to the
origin of that hope which supported and animated
them in that trying hour, and which opened to them
the joys of heaven beyond it.

Even these few instances are much more than a re-
ward for all the exertions that have been made in these
schools, and a strong encouragement to persevering &
increased exertions in future.

But while duty and effort belong to man, all good
success is of God;—of him it should be sought, and
to him only belongs all the glory. Of this the Trust-
tees and Teachers have ever been mindful; and in all
their meetings on business relating to the schools, or
especially for prayer, they have ever humbly and ear-
nestly sought that direction and blessing of which they
practice to open the schools with prayer, after reading
a portion of Scripture, at every meeting.

With such views and feelings, it is with peculiar
satisfaction that the Trustees and Teachers meet and
er, throughout the United States, for Sabbath Schools,
situated to unite the sympathies, the prayers, and the ef-
forts of parents and of pious friends, gives a new im-
pulse to the hopes and the exertions of all those who
are engaged in this arduous, yet delightful employment;
and they cannot but expect a proportionate blessing and
success.

With much satisfaction, also, do the Trustees and
Teachers regard the American Sabbath School Union,
formed and put in operation in Philadelphia within the
past year; and we look forward with cheering anti-
cipation to the Auxiliary Union which is contemplated,
and about to be formed in this Commonwealth in con-
nection with the National Union. From succession
of counsels, communications and influence, much ben-
efit may reasonably be expected. The magnitude of
the object justifies the extent of such efforts; and we
promote and secure, under the divine blessing, the best
success of so joyful and good an object.

INTERESTING OBITUARY.
Died at Cornwall, April 6, 1825, DAVID BRAIN-
ARD, a native of the Sandwich Islands, and member of
the Foreign Mission Society, aged 22.

In tracing events connected with the life of the de-
ceased, we are led gratefully to adore that Providence
which brought him from his native heathen country,
sailor, to come to this land, his object was worldly
gratification. Totally ignorant of the unseen hand that
for him in the eternal purpose of God, he landed at New
York, in 1819. Thence he went to Boston. There
ship for him, he by his assistance went to W. Brook-
field, Mass. as is believed, to minister himself to his soul.
School, in the summer of 1822, retaining still his reli-
gious feelings. In August 1823, he was received into the
church in Cornwall, and baptized by the name of
David Brainard. He was studious and diligent in duty,
his deportment was amiable, and his life such as be-

countrymen, and expressed desires that he might com-
municate the gospel to them. His teachers and the
friends of Missions indulged a hope that his pious de-
sires might, in due time, be gratified. But Infinite
Wisdom had not thus ordained. In the course of last
winter he was arrested by a disease which proved to be
the consumption. He submitted calmly, and interceded
with God for his country. His mind was serene in
expectation of death, and his Christian hope remained
steadfast to the end. While on the bed of languish-
ing, he, like Obadiah, prayed and conversed upon
death to those around him. On the day of his
resigned his spirit into the hands of his companions, &
resigned his spirit into the hands of his Saviour.
[Conn. Observer.]

THE OLD MAN.
Who said his prayers for 70 years, and yet all that
time never prayed at all.

This poor old man was taught by his mother, when
a child, to repeat a prayer every night; and he did,
from 3 years of age till he was 73 years old, and he did
not stop to say that he had not missed say-
ing his prayers every night for 70 years!! When he
ly; he was led by the Holy Spirit to see that he was
lonesome, but had never felt his power. He found that,
thank thee that I am not as other men;" but now he
out, "God be merciful to me a sinner," with a humble
measure recover, to spend the few last years of a
life in humble dependence on the grace of Christ; and
when he referred to himself, he would often say,
"I am the old man who said his prayers for 70 years,
and yet all that time never prayed at all."

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

COPYING LETTERS.

[Without loss of time or labor.]

MR. JAMES GILCHRIST, who is now in this city,
has shown us his "Improved Patent Manuscript Writing
Apparatus," with which we confess ourselves to have
been highly pleased. The manner in which the copy-
ing is effected, is briefly this:—By introducing a thin
sheet on which you write and that on which the
letter is to be copied, a coloring similar to ink is im-
pencil is drawn;—thus producing two perfectly fair
and legible drafts, precisely alike, with no more
labor than would be required to form one, by the usual
method of writing. The pencil which is used, is steel
only; the ink, if such it may be called, being derived
exclusively from the gauzy substance introduced be-
tween the two sheets.

This simple apparatus is accompanied with several
writing conveniences, in the form of a port folio; and
the whole is sold at a price of \$10. For merchants
and others who wish to preserve copies of their nu-
merous letters, it is unnecessary to remark how much
labor might be saved by means of this contrivance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Song of Ascent—A sermon preached on the
third of April 1825, being the 11th anniversary of
the dedication of the Second Presbyterian Church in
Charleston, S. C. By T. Charlton Henry, D. D.
pastor of said church, pp. 35.

"Importance of the Study of Anatomy.—From
the Westminster Review, with some additional re-
publication, and also of the "additional remarks,"
which, in this country, are thrown in the way of obtain-
ing of New York has actually made it felony, to remove a
tongue; and yet has not provided in any other way for
the practice of plundering grave-yards, ought
doubtless to be reprobated and severely punished. But
benefits which would result to them, and through them
to the community, from an examination of anatomical
subjects? It is stated that, of 130 medical students in
Boston the last season, more than a hundred would
could not be learned in this country. If Legislatures
to contrive some other way by which subjects for dis-
section may be obtained. Criminals after execution,
there for heinous crimes, are in our opinion of the
number that should be given over to the anatomist.
They have outraged and injured the public;—let them
repair the wrong so far as the case admits.

A Dissertation on the Nature, Obligations, and
Form of a Civil Oath: in which a careful inquiry is
made into the proper manner of taking a judicial oath;
whether by lifting the right hand, or by touching and
kissing the holy evangelists. By William Craig Brown-
lee, D. D. Minister of the gospel at Basking Ridge.
pp. 44. New-York, printed by Wilder & Campbell.
Unitarianism Unmasked.—Its anti-Christian
foundations shown to be untenable; in a Reply to
Blythe. By Thomas Cleland, D. D.—Lexington,
Ky. Printed by Thomas T. Skillman, 1825, pp. 184.
of the evidences of the Christian Religion. By Arch-
deacon Alexander, D. D., Professor of Didactic and
Princeton, N. J. 18mo, 200 pp. Princeton Press, D.

The last days of Lord Byron is the title of a work
which Capt. Parry, of Lord Byron's Brigade, who was
with him at his death, and possessed his confidence in
life, means to publish in a short time. The ac-
count he gives of the death of his friend, is said
to be rather calculated to add to the national regret
surprise, at the cadet of some persons connected
with Lord Byron.

Cambridge University (Eng.) has now on its boards
4700 students.—Oxford 4660.
The British Parliament has made a further appropri-
ation of \$170,000 for the British Museum.—This sum
Mr. Bradford, who established the Lexington, Ken.
Gazette 40 years ago, lately resumed the editing of it.
He is now between 80 and 90.

Nearly 2000 copies of The Crusaders, the next
novel of the Great known Unknown of the North,
have been engaged by the London Booksellers, in ad-
dition to the three thousand five hundred copies, which
were bespoke at the publisher's trade sale.
The Emperor of Russia has purchased a collection
of 200 MSS. in the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish
character, for the use of the Imperial Academy.

The government of Spain is said to be establishing
primary schools for both sexes throughout the kingdom.
Egyptian Seraphim.—The Egyptian Sarcophagi,
exhibiting at Marseilles, has been purchased by
the French government, and is now on its way to the
capital. This tomb weighs nineteen thousand pounds,
and its lid eleven thousand pounds. It is eight feet
long, four feet broad, and four and a half feet wide.
hieroglyphic characters, and the whole in an excellent

DEATHS.

In New Philadelphia, Ohio, Capt. John Miller. He
lately committed suicide—from the commission of
which he was disowned 5 years since.
In Springfield, Ohio, Mr. George Chasterson.—He
committed suicide by shooting himself, after joking on
the subject and inviting a person to his funeral.
At Savannah, Michael Nugent; shot by John Farr,
for knocking down his (F's) wife, by whom he had
been struck. A quarrel between all the parties had
occurred.
At Danville, (Va.) Mr. Richard Stone, was mur-
dered by one of his sons. The cause of this unfortu-
nate event is attributed only to the insane state of young
Mr. Stone's mind.

FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS.
THE SECOND EDITION OF LEAVITT'S
EASY LESSONS.

Every way calculated to facilitate the progress of
young Learners, to be used as an intermediate
book before the "English," or other "Readers," and
after becoming familiar with the short lessons in the
Spelling Book. In addition to the numerous and high-
ly respectable recommendations of this little work
offered the following:—

From a Review of the work in the Christian
Spectator, by Professor Goodrich.
"The author of the work before us has done a real
benefit to the cause of education, by compiling a book
of 'Exercises in reading, for the use of the younger
classes,' with a strict reference to the real object of
it will teach them, if judiciously used, to read in a nat-
ural and simple manner. The selections are chiefly
worth, Mr. Barbauld, Mrs. Sherwood, and others,
who were among the first, after so many ages, to dis-
struction. In making these selections, he has, with
perfect propriety, compressed and altered many pas-
sages, with reference to the primary object of ease in
reading. To aid the instructor, he has marked the em-
phasis, and, in some instances, the inflections, with great
judgment and correctness. We will not undertake to say
that the emphasis could in no instance be differently
given, with equal, or even with greater propriety. On
this subject, after all the attempts of Walker, some-
times be left to the taste of the reader, and the
application of the rules of Walker, with judgment and suc-
cess. We apprehend, however, that the emphasis
cautiously attempted by children, without the guidance
of the teacher. It is a characteristic of children, to
tion is exercised on this subject, a hard and heavy
deavour to emphasize with correctness. In the hands
of a judicious teacher, however, the work will prove
of great use; and we would strongly recommend it to
the public, as excellently adapted to the end in view."
For Sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, and CUM-
MINGS & HILLIARD, Boston, and by JOHN PRE-
TITUS, the Proprietor, Kenne N. H. May 6.

HYMN BOOK FOR CHILDREN.
MONROE & FRANCIS, 128 Washington-St.
have just published, a small work, very much
altered, with appropriate hymns, selected and
of "Conversations on Common Things." "Early
which you inhabit, not as the abode only of human
care, or human joys, but as the Temple of the Living
God, to whom your praise is due, and to whom your
best service is to be performed." May 6.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.
Marginal Readings and References, in five
volumes, (from the London standard edition with the
Author's last corrections and improvements) now pub-
lishing, vols. 1st just received, by R. P. & C. WIL-
LIAMS, Cornhill Square, No. 79 Washington Street,
per vol. in boards, and \$6 bound in sheep & \$7 in calf.
Vol. 2 will be finished in August. The remaining
volumes of about 5 months.
Vol. 4, will contain the Life of the Author, which
will make each volume appear uniform.
Butterworth's Concordance, with Dr. Scott's 6 Scrip-
tures, with volume 5 at \$5, extra.
Many highly respectable persons have recommended
Scott's Bible, and patronized this edition, among whom
is the present President of the United States.
Wanted a person to get subscribers. May 13.

WESTFIELD ACADEMY.
The summer quarter will commence on Wednes-
day the first of June next. Young Ladies will
be instructed in the usual English studies, Drawing and
Painting by Miss E. R. Fiske. Young Gentlemen in
English and Latin, by C. Dorfy. The Preceptor will
instruct in Latin, French, Greek, Philosophy and
Chemistry. Tuition, \$5.00. Beneficiaries of the A.
Botany—Exhibition Aug. 17th. Lectures on
2nd.
E. DAVIS, Preceptor.

MRS. SCOTT'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Education, viz.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic
& Grammar, Orthography, Geography with the Globes
Composition, Rhetoric, Ancient and Modern History,
Philosophy and Botany, Logic, Chemistry, Philoso-
phy and Botany, Plain Sewing, Rug Work, Working
lace and Muslin, Plain Sewing, Embroidery, Pro-
jecting Maps, Drawing and Painting Landscapes,
Figures, Flowers, and Fruit on paper, Wood, Silk,
Velvet—Transparency, Crayons, Chalks,
Terms for the different Branches, 6, 8, & \$12—Board-
ing per Quarter \$30.
Lessons in the French Language and on the Piano
May 13.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
MRS. AND MISS JONES respectfully inform
their friends and the public, that their Summer
Term will commence May 16th at No. 87 Washington
Street, (late 59 Cornhill). They instruct in the fol-
lowing branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Geography,
Arithmetic, History, English Grammar, Composition,
Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, As-
tronomy, Projecting Maps, Drawing and Painting,
French Languages. Needle work will be particularly
Reference may be had to Rev. Mr. Dwight, Rev.
Mr. Wisner, Rev. Mr. Green, Ebenezer Parker,
Esq. Aaron P. Cleveland, Esq. and Thos. G. Fes-
enden, Esq. Boston, and Rev. Mr. Fay, Charlestown.
Premiums will be awarded for Composition, Pen-
manship, &c. as usual. Instruction in Music by Mr.
Taylor.

SINGING AND WRITING SCHOOL.
N. D. GOULD has removed his School from
modious Hall, corner of Bromfield Lane & Common
Streets, and has just commenced teaching classes and
giving private lessons in Writing and Sacred Music.
Terms and hours of instruction may be known by ap-
plying at the School-room, or at his residence, No. 7
Bowdoin Row. May 13.

ON TUESDAY next will be published by James Lot-
ting, No. 2 Cornhill—Price 31 cts.—The Duties
of an American Citizen. Two Discourses, delivered
in the first Baptist Meeting-house on Thursday, April
7, 1825. The day of public Fast. By Francis Way-
land Jr. May 20.

JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKERS.
TEN first rate Journeyman Shoemakers can have
constant employment, the highest wages, and
ready money for their work, on application to Cus-
tomer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST received and for sale by CRANCK & BROWN,
SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG—
THE LADY OF THE MANOR.—A series of
of conversations on the subject of Confirmation, &c.
tended for the middle and higher ranks of young
males. By Mrs. SHERWOOD. 2 vols. 12mo. Also
THE MISSIONARY GAZETTEER, containing
view of the inhabitants, and a geographical description
of the countries and places where Protestant mis-
sions have laboured, and a geographical description
constructed to give a particular and general
containing an alphabetical list of Missions, and
stations, the time of entering, removal, &c.
By WALTER CHAPIN, Pastor of the Church in
Woodstock, Vt.

Remarks on the Rise, Use, and Influence of
of Creeds and Confessions of Faith in the
Church. By JOHN M. DUNCAN, Pastor of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, Tannam-street, Balti-
more. The Excellence and Influence of the
Methodist Missionary Society, by GARDNER
Church in Barton Square, Salem. Sermon
containing a Reply to Mr. Colman's Sermon,
on the first principles of Missions, &c.
The Church in Theology. By A. B. DUNCAN, D. D.
A View of the History, Literature, & Religion
Hindoo, including a minute description of their
and customs illustrated with engravings.
WILLIAM WARD, D. D. late Missionary of
THE LIFE OF LUTHER, embracing an
of the early Progress of the Reformation. By
ANDER BOWER.

Instruction and Rewards in Sabbath Schools.
Sabbath School Libraries, also all the
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY on the
sonable terms.

MRS. JANE BLANCHARD.

Paradise Grove, head of the Landing, Weymouth.
RETURNING her sincere thanks to her friends
received since she commenced business, and
perfectly solicit a continuance of the same.
will keep constantly on hand an assortment of the
fashionable dress, green, blue, and black
Turban, Ruff, and Artificials Flowers, &c.
rich assortment of Fancy Goods, as
black Bonnets and Bonnetz, silk and
Canton Crapes; black and grey Satins, Na-
Crapes; black, white, and coloured
white figured Lace; Taffeta, Love, Satin, and
and white Silk, Cotton, and Pique
white, and rich fancy Prints; Worcester
lins; and sewed Muslins; plain imitation
Irish Linens; Cottons; flax, and
black Bonnets and Bonnetz, silk and
Velvet; silk Brades; black and
black Silk and Kid Gloves; Valencia
dresses; printed Kerseymer Shawls; Flan-
tures; Paisies; Calicoes; Russia Diap-
Linen Tapes; Pins; &c. and this, we re-
Hooks and Eyes, &c.
N. B. Robes and Caps for the dead.
Weymouth, April 30, 1825.

SALISBURY & CLEVELAND.

HAVE received by the recent arrivals from
don and Liverpool, a large assortment of
Piece Goods, which they offer on favorable
Blue and white Prints,
Two blues do.
Light do.
Furnitures,
6-4 Jubilee hair Cords and
Checks,
5-4 Jaconet Cambrics,
Mull Muslins; 4-4 Book,
Loom sew'd Jaconets,
Linen Imitation Book,
Do. do. Hdks.
Long Lawns; Imitation
Cambrics,
Linen,
Black and colored, extra
wide Denmark Satins,
Fashionable Silk Buttons,
London Twist and Buck-
rams,
Gilt Coat & Vest Buttons,
Gentlemen & Ladies Silk
and Beaver Gloves.
Hdks. all kinds,
Stay & other Jacks.

HALE & CROSS.

Commission Merchants, 31 N. B. St. Boston.
HAVE for sale, 8000 lbs. Spanish Wool,
5000 lbs fine Saxony
5000 lbs. American fleece do. same
H. & C. are Agents for several foreign
tinet Manufacturers, and have great
the sale of wool; to consignments of wool
deserve special attention.

CARPETINGS AND RUGS.

JOHN GULLIVER, No. 235, Wash-
He has just received a fresh supply of
Heath Rugs, good patterns and low prices.
Green Woolen, Plaid Cotton and Linen
Table Cloths, 5-4 to 12-4—Largely
Canton Crapes—Crape Shawls—Cape
and Valencia Mantles—Plains and Fig'd
Muslin Caps and Hdks.—together with a
Cambric Muslins, Calicoes and Linen,
the late fire.

NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH

HANGINGS.
J. BUMSTEAD & SON, No. 112, Wash-
York, from Havre.
J. Street, have just received by the
40 cases of Paper Hangings and Bed-
latest fashions, selected from the first
Paris, by Mr. J. F. Bumstead, one of the
Also for Sale—A very extensive
Muslin Paper Hangings, some as low as
cents per roll, by the case.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE

CITIZEN'S COACH COMPANY.
THE PROPRIETORS of the BOSTON and
TENCE CITIZEN'S COACH LINE, re-
fully inform the public that the arrange-
complete for the accommodation of all
the above route.
The Stages leave Boston every morning at
7 o'clock, and arrive at Providence in
Leave Providence at the same hour every
and arrive in Boston to dine.
On Sea-Boat days, Tuesdays, Thursdays,
Saturdays, the Proprietors pledge themselves
very all the passengers who wish to take the
Steam-Boats for New-York. They will
Carriages in readiness to take off the passengers
may arrive at Providence in the Steam-Boat
this establishment—have spared no expense
riages and horses, and employed the most
experienced drivers; and they pledge them-
there shall be no delay on the road.
Extra Coaches can be furnished at any
shortest notice.

Books kept at Boyden's City Tavern, Boston.
Coffee House, Marlboro' Hotel, Comm-
House, Lafayette Hotel, Wild & House's
and Shepherd's, Bromfield Lane, Boston;
Hotel, Providence. A. FELLER, Agent at
D. BORDEN, Agent at

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